Documents in a work ten times as large, but such bulk would greatly impair the convenience and value of a book of reference. We mean to make improvements on The Almanac so fast as experience shall suggest them and the public favor warrant; but we are willing to match The Whig Almanac for 1853, for the extent and fullness of its Statistics, against any work ever published in America for not more than one dollar per copy.

As to the name Whig, we shall probably retain it, though we put very little in the The Almanae that any party or person would object to. "Whig' is a shorter and simpler word than ' Political' or 'Politicians,' and leaves us at liberty to say a word for the encouragement of Home Industry, the prosecution of Internal Improvement, &c., whenever we see fit to do so. This year, however, we believe there is nothing in the Almanac that the most rabid Loco-Foco need object to; and if he isn't satisfied with the Election Returns for 1852, he must be difficult indeed. And for Whigs, if Whigs there shall be hereafter, we consider these better returns to calculate gains upon than ever were before or ever will be again. It will be easy henceforth to cypher out · Cheering Indications,' 'Glorious Results,' taking the returns for '52 as a basis of com-

"THE UNA, devoted to the elevation o Woman: by Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS," is a very neat monthly quarto just started in Providence, R. I. The editor is a noble woman, whom neither poverty, avarice nor ambition has impelled to this enterprise, but who hasembarked in it from a conscientious sense of duty, and will prosecute it with equal propriety, ability and discretion. Her Prospectus

"Our purpose is to speak clear, earnest words of truth and soberness, in a spirit of kindness. To discuss the rights, sphere, duty and destiny of woman, fully and fearlessly; and our aim will be, to secure the highest good of all. So far as our voice shall be heard, it will be ever on the side of freedom. We shall not confine curselves to any locality, set, seet class or casts, for we hold to the solidarity of the race, and believe that if one member suffers, all suffer, and that the highest is made to atone for the lowest."

#### In her Introduction, she likewise says: "In our editorial service we shall discuss with candor

"In our editorial service we shall discuss whit candon and earnestness, the Rights, Relations, Duties, Destiny and Sphere of Woman. Her Education—Literary, Scientific and Artistic. Her Avocation—Industrial, Commonial and Professional, Her Interests—Pecuniary, Civil and Political. We shall seek to do this in the spirit of true Political. We shall seek to do this in the spirit of true Christian benighty; we shall complain little of wrongs, for individually we have suffered very few, but in our human sympathics, we have suffered from every infliction, upon the dependent class to which we belong. We bear in our heart of hearts their sorrows, and carry their, griefs; and to the wrong doers we would say, come, let us reason together of these things. Our antagonisms will grow less, because we shall see through a brighter medium, that the interests of the sexes are identical. We are not fond of promises, and untaught as we are in our vocation, we do not purpose to hold outlany which may midead. We have made a few resolutions, such as that, we are resolved not to be disturbed by untoward circumstances, for we have counted the cost cre we commenced our work. We mean also never to be in a hurry, never to get ambitious, avaricious, never to be in a hurry, never to get ambitious, avaricious never to be in a hurry, never to get ambitious, warneson, or ill-tempered, and to set all kinds of traps to catch nunbeams, and then with a liberal hand shower them on our friends. We mean to win by love and reason. We have no literary reputation of which to make an offering; and none to take care of in our progress. We bring good will, faith in principle, earnestness, and all the industry which we can acquire, aided by the health we have been generating in our peaceful home."

The initial No. for February, now before us, is filled with original matter, in good part by able and thoughtful contributors, is gentle in tone, steadfast in purpose, and tasteful in appearance. We trust its subscription will very soon warrant Una's appearance semi-monthly, if not weekly, without an increase of price. (\$1 per annum. Address Mrs. P. W. Davis, Providence, R. I.).

NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Hon. Amos Tuck has been re-nominated as the Free Democratic candidate for Congress in the 1st District, the vote standing for Tuck 45, John P. Hale 39, Mr. Hale, he not a candidate.

The late freshet on the Susquehanna River has done considerable damage. Several bridges on the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad were carried awny.

## Consting Trade.

The following are the Yeas and Nays in the House of Representatives, on Monday, February 7, 1853, on suspending the rules (which, however, was not agreed to, there not being two-thirds-Yeas 93 Nays 73,) to enable Mr. Toombs to introduce a resolu tion instructing the Committee on Commerce to inonire into the expediency of repealing the Navigation Laws of the United States, to the extent of throwing open the Coasting Trade to the free competition of all

By Those who voted Yes are designated thus, Y; Nay thus, N; and O Barreers, Ohio, N Farteett, Jr., VL. V Busk, Va. N Farteett, Jr., V. V. Y Busk, Va. N Bell, Ohio, N Branett, N.Y. N Bell, Ohio, N Branett, N.Y. N Bishphan, Pa. O Bissell, I.H. V Becck, Va. O Bress, M. V. Reckell, Va. O Bress, M. V. Reckell, Va. O Bress, M. V. Reckell, N.Y. N Breeck normalies, Ky. O Bress, A. Y. Warsen, A. G. Miss, O Bress, A. Y. Rewrest, Calabedia, N. C. Y. Caspiell, T. H. Y. Calabedia, T. H. Y. Calabedia, T. A. R. Calabedia, T. A. R. Chenna, M. R. Chenna, M. R. Chenna, M. R. Callina, Teon. N. Cartin, Pe. Y. Daned, N. C. T. Mass, Y. Davis, J. G. Insi, N. Davis, J. G. Insi, N. Davis, J. G. Insi, N. Davis, J. G. T. Mass, Davis, J. G. Insi, N. C. Marsham, M. R. Davis, J. Ohio, N. Davis, J. Ohio, N. Mass, O Busham, Ind. O Busham, Ind. O Busham, Ind. Y Phelps Ma.

O Polk Tenn.

O Porter Ma.

Y Powell Vs.

N Presca. Ky.

N Price N. J.

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Scient, M. V Letcher... Va. O Little... Mess. O Lockhart... lsd. And the state of t Sweetser Ohio. Taylor Ohio. Thurston R. L.

Town Elections. MONTGOMERY .- Four Whigs and six Loco Focos have been elected to the Board of Supervisors in Montgomes,—just the reverse of last year. The Whige gain one and lose two towns.

White in Raker: Opposition in Roman; Distinctive Free Solline in Small Care. Y .- Yeas, SS; N .- Nays, 73; O .- Absent, or see

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bosner-eli FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA. Arrival of the Daniel Webster at N. Orleans

LOSS OF THE SHIP ABERDEEN FROM NEW-YORK

STEAMBOAT COLLISION-TEN LIVES LOST.

New-Onlmans, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan Nicaragua, has arrived at this port, bringing 300 passengers, \$90,000 gold dust on freight, and a considerable amount in the hands of passengers. Her dates from California are the same as those received by the

The steamship Northern Light was to leave San Juan on the 4th inst., with over 300 passengers and a large amount of gold.

The Golden Gate arrived at Panama on the 28th ultimo, with \$1,700,000 on freight and 500 passen-

The ship Aberdeen, Knapp, from New-York August 10, was run into near San Francisco by a French ship. She bilged and sunk. Her cargo was totally

The steamers J. Bragdon and Camanche came in collision on the 5th January, near Benicia, when the latter sunk in 15 feet of water, and ten lives were lost, including two ladies.

From Nicaragua we learn that Don Frieste Camorro had been elected President over Castillon.

Four expelled Jesuits had arrived there from Costa Rica, bound to Guatamala.

The brig Roseway, Bell, from New-York, was at San Juan on the 3d An earthquake has been experienced at Los

Angelos, but no serious damage was done. The small-pox was raging fatally in Cala-

varos County. Major Beal, U. S. Indian Agent, had re-

A battle had occurred at Mazatlan, Mexico

between the Government troops and the National Guard, in which the former were defeated. The British ship-of-war Amphitrite had arrived at Panama from the Coast of Mexico with

\$860,000 in bullion for England. The number of passengers brought down to Panama by the several steamers was about 1,600.

#### The Maine Senatorship. AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

The House had another ballot for a United States Senator, this morning, with the following result:
Fessenden, Whig. 70 Scattering. 10
Dans, Dem. 68 No choice. Resignation of Senator Stockton.

THENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

The Governor has just laid before the State Legislature the resignation of Commodore Stockton as United States Senator from this State. It was accepted, and a resolution was passed to hold a joint meeting to. morrow to fill the vacancy.

### Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator from New-Jersey. TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

The Democratic Caucus of the Legislature has selected John R. Thompson as their candidate for U. S. Senator in place of Commodore Stockton, by a vote of 34, to 10 for Governor Vroom.

The Maine Liquor Law in Michigan-The Saut Ste. Marie Canal.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

The Maine Liquor Law passed the State Legislature to-day, and is to be submitted to the people at a special election in July.

The following gentlemen have been appointed

Saut Ste. Marie Canat Commissioners: H. Ledy S. Conant, C. Jocelyn, A. Williams and Gov. Barry.

## Maryland Legislature-Naval Intelligence-

Maryland Legislature--Naval Intelligence-Extensive Forgery.

Baltimore, Thursday Feb. 10.

New Orleans papers of the 3d instant are to hand, but they contain nothing of interest.

The Maryland Legislature to-day elected James S. Owens State Treasurer. The Susquehanna Bridge bill is still under consideration in the House of Delegates.

Delegates.
The United States steamer "Water-Witch"

uled from Norfolk yesterday, for the river La Plate. The United States steamer "Powhatan" has received sailing orders for Japan, and will leave Norfolk during the present week.

The United States frighte Columbia sailed

yesterday for Pensacola.

The Parkersburgh (Va.) News says: J. H. Palmer slias Wheeler has been arrested there on a re-quisition from the Governor of New-York, charged with forgery to the extent of \$12,000 to \$14,000 on partice in Genessee County.

## Appointments Confirmed.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

The following appointments by the President

have been confirmed:

John L. Farnard, Register of the Land Office, Leba-non, Ala.; Obadiah W. Ward, Receiver at Lebanon;
Nimrod E. Benson, Receiver at Montgomery, Ala.; Don Alonzo Spaulding, Surveyor-General of Public Lands for Blinois and Miscouri. Illinois and Missouri.

Surveyors of Customs—Philip H. Pendleton, at Port
Reyal, Va.; William Maxwell, at Sunbury, Ga.; Benj.

Stiles at Hardwicke, Ga.

### Rochester City Reform Convention.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

The City Reform Convention, composed of delegates without distinction of party, met to-day and nominated candidates for office under the charter to be supported at the coming election. Ira Belden was nom-inated for Mayor.

### Rhode Island Free Soil Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.
The Free Soil Convention for the nomination The Free Soil Convention for the nomination of State officers took place to day. Edward Harris, of Cumberland, was nominated for Governor; Stephen Wilcox, of Westerly, for Lieut. Governor; Stephen K. Risthbone, for Secretary of State; B. E. Borden for Aborney General; Henry Codding for Treasurer; John H. Willard for Congress from the Eastern District.

The nomination for the Western Congressional District was left to the Central Committee.

The proceedings were very harmonious.

## The State Agricultural Fair.

The next Fair of the State Agricultural So ciety is to take place at Saratoga Springs.

#### Funeral of the late British Consul at Philadelphia.

Philladelphia, Monday, Feb. 10, 1853.
The funeral of William Peter, the late British Consul at this port, took place at 5 welcek this after noon. The services took place at 8t. Peter's Episcopa Church, and were conducted by Bishop Potter, and a number of the clergy. There was a large attendance.

Bishop Whittingham-Distress in Tunis. Baltimone, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, leaves

this city for New-York, this morning, on route to Italy, on account of his continued ill health. He will be absent a year. A letter from Tunis, dated Jan. 3, says:
"The Bey of Tunis is dangerously iil. The country is in
a distressed condition. A famine is threatened, and the
currency is so depreciated by Government, that it is not
worth 40 cents on the dollar, and foreign merchants refuse to receive it in payment of debts." letter from Tunis, dated Jan. 3, says:

### Destructive Fire at Beardstown, Ill .- Loss \$100,000. CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

This morning a fire occurred at Beardstown, Ill., which destroyed the entire block of buildings known as Billings's block. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, mostly covered by insurance. The principal sufferers are Billings & Brothers, D. Kreigh & Co., E. R. Sanders, Nath. McClure & Co., B. E. Rooney, S. Vanesstine, M. Furnaraich, Henry Foster. are Billings & Brothers, D. 1 Nath. McClure & Co., B. E. Fitzpatrick, Henry Foster.

# The Havana Steamers.

The steamship Black Warrior left Mobile at noon vesterday for New-York via Havana, and the Crescent City leaves here to-morrow for the same ports.

Frozen to Death. CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853, Harvey Thompson, of Independence, Ky., and his young son, were found yesterday morning frozen to death in a buggy, five miles from this city, back of XXXIId CONGRESS .... SECOND SESSION.

FENATE ... Washington, Feb. 10, 1853.
The Chair laid before the Senate a copy of the laws and resolutions passed by the Territory of Ore-Mesers. Cass and Underwood presented me-

orials in favor of securing to American citizens abroad Mr. Rusk presented the credentials of Mr.

Houston, reflected for six years to the Senate from Texas. Term to commence on 4th March next. Mr. Felch presented resolutions from the

Legislature of Michigan in favor of a Homestead Bill.
Bills severally for the relief of George S.
Wells, Clark Wells, Amos Proctor, and L. E. Lamson. Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill for a Marine Hos-

Various memorials and resolutions were re-Mr. BRIGHT moved to take up the Texas

Mr. Rusk, to take up the Pacific Railroad ill. The motions were delated.

A message was received from the President

inclosing the first part of Lieut Henderson's report of the explorations in the Valley of the Amazon and its tributaries. Referred and ordered to be printed. Mr. Coopen offered a resolution calling for

all the information in the Navy Department relative to the establishment of Mail and War Steamers between the west Coest of the United States and the free ports

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution calling for iditional information concerning the Mexican Bounds Mr. BRIGHT moved to take up the Texas

bt. Mr. Adams suggested that the Senate take up the motion to meet at 11 o'clock, and thus give one hour daily additional to the consideration of these bills. Mr. Burler said that Foreign Relations gen-

Mr. Butiler said that Foreign Relations generally, and Cuba and Tehuantepec, he was surry to say, had been made the subjects of popular debate his Sesion. Gentlemen got these subjects up, spoke on them, and put them away, so that no one else could get a word in. If all these matters were to be discussed, it ought to be generally; fair fight was all he wanted. These Foreign Relations, the Pacific Reilroad, the Homestead Landbill, and others, had better be laid over for the Session. He was opposed to meeting at 11 o'clock. He thought that the least that was done, and the sooner Congress went home, the better it would be for the country.

Mr. Cass said his resolution reaffirming the

Mr. Cass said his resolution reaffirming the Mr. Cass said his resolution realirming the Monroe doctrine would come up on Monday, and he hoped all who desired to speak on it, would come pre pared to do so, and let a vote be taken on it as soon as the debate was over. He supposed there would be some more jokes by the member from New-Hampshire (Mr. Hale) and then he hoped there would be a vote.

Mr. Hale said he was serious in his reference.

Canada, and if the gentleman was joking with respect Cuba it ought to be known. [Laughter.] Mr. Cass said he thought there were many

theaters in the country which were more appropriate arenas than the Senste for the habitual display of joking upon every proposition connected with the interests of the country. Such a course was unworthy the dignity of this body, but it had been compelled to submit to it Mr. HALE thanked the Senator for his coun-

Mr. Halle thanked the Senator for his coun-sel, but it would have been better if it had not been postponed so long. He had but a few weeks left, and could hardly profit much by the lecture. He had seen many propositions introduced, out of place, out of time, and in a manner he thought objectionable. He had great personal regard for the Senator, and if instead of thundering forth demunciations he had presented his re-buke and objections under a playful sarcasm or joking remark, his couduct ought to have been looked upon as kindness, rather than as deserving contempt. How far kindness, rather than as deserving contempt. How far his course had been approved, he was content to leave to the Senate and country.

Mr. Bright's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate at great length in a statistical examination of the history of the Texas debt. The bill, as proposed to be amended by him, authorizes the issue of eight and one-third millions of three per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, to be paid to the creditors holding bonds of Texas, secured by

pledge of revenue on imports, in proportion to their Mr. HUNTER followed in earnest opposition to the bill, contending that the United States were not legally or morally bound under any circumstances to pay the Texas debt or any part of it. Mr. Housten got the floorand the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. SEYMOUR made an ineffectual motion to

have the Senate Warehouse bill referred to the Com-On motion of Mr. Briggs, the House took up

and passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Tressury to issue a register to the American-built steamship Albatrosa,

steamship Afbatross.

The House proceeded to act on the bill establishing the Territorial Government of Washington, the question being on concurring in the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Jones, (Tenn.) moved to lay it on the

table. Negatived—Ayes, 26; Noes, 29. The bill passed—Ayes, 128; Noes, 29.

The question being stated on agreeing to the bill, to change the name from Columbia to

at of Washington,
Mr. Evans said he supposed that there was not, in the whole United Stat doing all honor to George Washington, but he canst doing all monor to deorge washington, out achiefed, if possible, to change the name of the proposed territory, for the single reason that there are two undred towns and counties called Washington. His bject was to avoid confusion in nomenclature.

Mr. Stuart remarked that he did not like the

name of Columbia changed, but, seeing it was the will of the majority to substitute that of Washington, he would

erpose no objection.

Mr. Evans said he made the remark to be heard elsewhere. He thought it was far more proper to call the Capitol of the Union after the name of Wash ogton, and to avoid difficulties of geographical nomen inture, he trusted one of the beautiful Indian name ould eventually be given to the new Territory.

The title of the bill was then changed to Ter-

orial Government of Washington.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill organizing the Territorial Government of Nebraska.

Mr. Howard opposed the bill, because, he

Mr. Howard opposed the bill, because, he said, the proposed Territorial limits embrace the lands of some eighteen tribes of Indians—thus violating the spirit of treaties with them, which expressly stipulate that those tribes shall not be incorporated within the limits of any State or organized Territory—besides, this Territory ought not to be organized because there was not population enough there. If the Territory is to be organized, it is not to be until after negotiation with the tribes interested and their removal to some other place.

Mr. Miller called attention to the fact, that the bill contains a provise, that nothing in the act shall be

the bill contains a proviso, that nothing in the actshall be construed to impair the rights of person or property, now pertaining to the indians in the Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty be-tween the United States and such Indians, &c.

tween the United States and such Indians, &c.

Mr. Howard replied, that is to keep the
Treaty to the ear, and break it to the hope. By organing 340,000 square miles in extent, you include those
Indians, and surround them with white population, and
thus prepare the way for the ultimate extinction of the
Indian title; and he objected to the bill, among other
reasons, because it would defeat the humane policy of
the Government in the settlement of the Indians west of
the Mississippi.

Mr. Hall replied, if the argument of the Mr. Hall replied, if the argument of the gentleman amounted to anything, it was this: That Nebraska shall not now or hereafter be organized. He congratulated the gentleman, his constituents, and the country at large, on the wonderful change which has taken place in Texas with regard to the Indian tribes. He had supposed that, according to Texas politics and morals, the Indians have no rights.

Mr. Howard explained, saying that it was well known the service was not the country, that, ac-

Mr. Howard explained, saying that it was well known to the gentleman and the country, that, according to the laws of Spain and Mexico, from which Texas derived parisdiction over the Indian tribes, no title to occupancy resided in them. Spain said to them, if you become elvilized we will give you land in fee; it is, therefore, a distinction in law; and the sneet, or in sinuation, that Texas has treated Indian rights with disrespect, is entirely without foundation, and cannot be supported by law or precedent.

Mr. Hall replied, it might be that, under the Spanish law, the Indians have no rights whatever; but he would sak the gentleman from Texas whether, if he wished to act in the spirit of justice, he could go home and insist that the Indians who have resided on the lands for so many years, should be driven away under the old, cruel Spanish law.

old, cruel Spanish law.

Mr. Howard responded, that so far as he was concerned, he had always urged Texas to set spart some country for the Indian tribes; but, because Texas did not pursue that course, is not a justification for Congress to violate treaty stipulations; whereas Texas has no treaty stipulations with the Indians.

Mr. Hall resumed his remarks, intimating that the gradients of conditions to the artifement of the

that the gentleman's opposition to the settlement of the Nebraska country arose from his policy to beheft Texas and to compel emigrants to settle in that State, and making the Railroad to the Pacific terminate at Galves-ton. He asserted that this bill does not include a single Indian tribe with whom we have a treaty, and argued generally in support of the measure.

Mr. Sutherland concurred in the argument

Mr. Howard.
Mr. CLINGMAN could not vote for the bill in its present form. He understood that the population in Nebraska does not exceed eight or nine hundred persons, some say only five hunnred. A Territorial Government was not the most economical mode of protecting emigrants. Troops should be employed for this purpose. If the design is to settle the country, give lands to emigrants, as in the case of Oregon.

Mr. Hall said that, if the Territory should the train.

be organized, thirty or forty thousand people would go to Nebraska in the course of a few monta. They are now prevented from settling by the law governing the Indian Territory. Emigrants to Oregon and California are to be protected, not so much from wild Indians on the way as from disease and storms.

Mr. Sowaphi, and only the main assument of Mr. SUTHERLAND said the main argument of

the gentlemen from Missouri was, that Nebraska should be settled, but there was no necessity for this. Was it good pelicy to bring so much additional land into mar-ket, and to incur the vast expense of extinguishing the ladian title to more, when, in the elever States adjoining Nebraska, there are four hundred millions of acres yes

Nebraska, there are four hundred millions of acres you unsurveyed, and two hundred millions in market!

Mr. Richardson advocated the bill. In his spinion, fivehundred settlers would do more to protect the interests we have in that section than all the troops we could send thither. Besides, the settlement of the intermediate country between the frontier States and Oregon and California, would be the means of binning the States more closely. The best plan to settle the country, is, through the means of a Territorial Government.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered an amendment, which as adopted, to the offect that the territory occupied by e Indians shall not constitute a part of the Nebraska

Several other amendments were made. Mr. Jones (Tenn.) offered one, striking out all after the enacting clause in the bill, and inserting an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes occupying lands west of Missouri and lows, with a view to the extinguishment of the Indian title. Regented—Avec 51, Noes 77.

The Committee Rose, when-Mr. LETCHER moved that the bill be laid on table. Negatived, 49 against 107.

After which the bill, as amended, passed—98. against 43. Adjourned.

#### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853. A memorial from the Mayor and Chief of ersons, was presented.

Also one for an appropriation to the Opthal-

Mr. Bennett reported favorably on the bill for the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths; and Mr. Bartlett, to extend the time for or-

genizing the Albany and Susquehanna Railway.

Mr. WRIGHT, favorably on the bill to prevent corruption at elections.

Mr. Conger, favorably on the bill for the in-

corporation of Library Companies,
Mr. Morgan, by bill, to amend the act to incorporate the Clinton Hell Association of the City of
New-York.
The Railway consolidation bill was called up.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to recommit, so as to

aske the bill general.

This drew out a long debate as to the point, whether as the bill is to create a new corporation out of several old ones, it cannot be created by special act, un-less the Legislature shall first declare that the object can-not be attained by a general law.

This was debated by Messrs. Williams,

Conger, Ward and Van Schoonhoven.

The Senate refused to recommit with instructions to bring in a general bill—syes 7, noes 19—and the report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cooley offered a resolution of inquiry to

the State Engineer as to the practicability of a bridge over the fludson at Albany, and as to its cost, Pending the discussion on which, the Senate

#### ASSEMBLY. REPORTS, ETC.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR to incorporate the New-York Corn Exchange.

Mr. McLean favorably on the Brooklyn Rail-

way Bill. Mr. R. Sмітн relative to the Life and Health

Insurance Companies.
Also to amend the Fire Insurance laws. Also to amend the charter of the Commer-

al Insurance Co.

Mr. Weeks, relative to the payment of debts

ntracted by women before marriage.

Mr. Gillmork gave notice of a bill to authorize the City of Utica to take stock in the Utica and Numerous resolutions were offered, on which

Mr. Loomis's resolutions came up and that gentleman resumed and concluded his remarks upon the subject of the canals. We give a few closing para-graphs to shew the drift of his discourse,

the subject of the canals. We give a few closing paragraphs to shew the drift of his discourse.

So far, said Mr. L. his views had no partisan aspect, he hoped the resolutions which he had proposed would not be acted upon in a partisan light, but with a view solely to the public welfare. He would, however, attend to party for a moment. While the Whigs may attimes have been willing to expend larger sums in the Canals than the Democrass, the latter were destrous of expending all they prudently might for the purpose. The difference between them was not one of friendship to the Canals, but it regarded only the manner of carrying them on. Neither party could charge the other with enmity to the Canals. They had agreed upon the end to be attained, and only differed as to the manner of accomplishing this.

One question needed to be considered. If the Canal revenues will be increased by the Enlargement, how far will they be consumed by the increased expenditures upon the same? The Canals had prospered with the wants of the country, and as wants of the country, and no more was needed than that it should continue to do so. The amount of tunnage has regularly increased from the first. If the Canals were at their largest capacity now wo increase the tunnage proportionately. Would the Canal be encumbered with a just debt the tolls could not be reduced. Other means must be devised for the En-largement. The revenues must do this, and without

There may be a time like the present when it will be necessary to raise a specific sum by taxation, but the people would not consent to be largely taxed for the en-largement. Those willing to appropriate the largest sums on the canals were not always their best friends. The Democrats could not be charged with hostility to the canals if they were willing to expend all that could properly be used. He repudiated the charge of the gen-tleman from Orleans, (Mr. Burroughs., that the financial article in the Constitution, which he had advecated, conceived any hostility to the canals.

We ought to provide for the present and not control the revenues of after years. Future Legislatures should have power to appropriate their own money. They would but know their own wants and could best supply

would but show their own wants and could best supply thans. Lettus exercise our own duties in the expendi-ture of our own funds and permit subsequent Legisla-tures to do the same.

The Committee had indicated their policy—is was for the House to decide what action it would take in regard to the matter. Adjourned.

Free Land. In the Pennsylvania House of Representa-

tives, 3d inst., Mr. CHASE introduced the fol-Whereas, A bill, called the Homestead bill, is no

Whereas, A bill, called the Homestead bill, is now pending before the Senate of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives at its last session, the provisions of which give to each actual settler 160 acres of the Fubble Domain, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the provisions of said bill embody the soundest principles of natural equity, and are calculated to destroy the enormous system of individual speculation in the common property of the country, that has long been carried on, and is constantly increasing in power and strength.

Resolved, That the industrial interests of the country, the rights of labor, and the principles of justice, all unite

he right of labor, and the principles of justice, all units in demanding such a reform in the disposal of the public lands, as this bill is calculated to effect, and that therefore the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed to vote for its passage.

STOPPING A TRAIN OF CARS-An Amusing Stopping a Train of Cars—An Amusing Scena.—The Supervisors, says The Albamy Evening Journal, in the several towns through which the Boston and Albamy Railroad passes have recently levied a tax upon the Company for the entire cost of their road in this State. This the Company has refused to pay, and the parties are contesting its legality in a Court of Equity. It appears that the Tax Collector of Schodack, not satisfied with the tardy process of law, undertook to bring about a speedy settlement by stopping the Saturday morning train from Springfield at the Schodack Station. As soon as the train reached the place, the Collector mounted the platform of the first car, and in an audible tone of voice said, "Gentlemen, I attach this train; these cars are mine; men, block the wheels." On giving this order, some twenty-five or thirty persons set to work and placed bits of wood on the rails between the wheels of the cars. While they were engaged in obstructing the track, Mr. Gray, the Superintendent of the Company, in the name of the Company demanded the Tax Gatherer to show his papers by which he assumed the right to stop the United States Mail. After some quibbling, it turned out that he had nothing of the kind, and that he had assumed the power. Quite a laughable scene ensued. The Superintendent directed his men to remove the obstructions, and the Tax Gatherer called upon every man in the cars and on the ground to assist him in retaining possession of his property—the train of cars and locomotive. After a slight detention the obstructions were removed, and the train passed, amid the cheers of the passengers and the shouts of the spectators, who had assembled in considerable number at the depot to see the sport. We don't know how much power is given to a Cellector of Taxes, but we are inclined to the belief that he assumed to such when he attached the train. At all events, the question will be soon tested, as we understand that legal proceedings will be commenced against the Collector, and each and every person who as Scene.-The Supervisors, says The Albany Evening

### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Advantage of the Route neross the Continent

over Teluantepec.
From the Speech of Senator Seward, on Monday, Feb. 7.
you aim to erect a high commercial structure, you must lay your foundations broadly in agricul-ture, in mining and manufactures and use the resources which God and nature have given to you, and not those which Providence has bestowed upon your neighbors. And you want, for the same reason. And you want, for the same reason, a passage across the continent of your own, not shared with any foreign power, and through your own domain, and not a foreign domain. If you will be the carriers of Europe and of Asia, if you will be the carriers in even your own interoceanic commerce, you must receive, you must convey you must deliver merchandise within your own tem side zone, not within that torrid zone whose heats nor come, not within that forms now whose heats are noxious to animal and vegetable productions, and white-so deleterious to the articles most abundant and most essential to the subsistence of man, pestilential also to burnan life fiself. This is the communication across this continent which you want. But I shall be told, as I have been told but the been told by the advocates of these ill-starred resolu-tions, that a railroad across our own domain is not fea-sible. I shall give but a brief answer to that—an answer in the letter of an illiterate man, whose experience enables him to bear conclusive testimony.

in the letter of an illiterate man, whose experience enables him to bear conclusive testimony.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1833.

Sin: I have the honce of replying as to how to your note of the Billington, and the best location for the proposed Pacific Rulfroad, that I mind it perfectly practicable, and the best review will be found by going into the valley of the Rio Grande at Albuqueque, and thence crossing over by the Mogai will be the sun from three down the San Joneau Yelley by the Mogai villages and Little Colorado River to Walter's Plass in the Secra Newada, and from three down the San Joneau Yelley San Francisco.

I have crossed from New Mexico to California by four different routes, marging to do No Senera notes, marging the route, that recently believed by Captain Signeyave's parry, and the oil Spanish trail; and the one I have before described (Copt. Signeyave's in my opinion, decidedly the best. It is shorter, more direct and has more imber and level country, fewer mountains, move cultivated, and perhaps more cultivated being than any other route.

I have trapped on nearly every stream between Cook a route and the threat halt Loke, and an well acquainted with the region of country between these pieces. Var respectfully.

Hen W. H. San Jone San Farence, Antroins LERIOUX.

Hen W. H. San Jone San Farence, I shall be toold that, if it be feasible, the length of the

road is so great as to deter us from attempting it. What is if I two thousand miles. What are two thousand miles of railroad for the people of the United States to make, who, within eighteen years past, have made twelve thousand miles? The railroads which have been made in the State of New York alone have an aggregate length of two thousand three bundred and one miles. insign in the State of New York alone have an aggregate length of two thousand three hundred and one miles, exceeding the distance from Lake Erie to the Pacific Ocean; and, if you add the canals, the chain would reach from the banks of the Hudson River to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The railroads already made in the United States, if drawn out into one lengthened chain, would reach from Liverpool to Canton. The railroads which have been made, and are now being made in the United States, if stretched continuously along, would more than encircle the gieles. Again, I shall be told of the cost of this railroad. And what will be its cost? One hundred millions of dellars. A cost shall be total the cost of the restrict. An wait will be its cost? One hundred millions of dollars. A cost not exceeding the revenue of the Government of the United States for two years only—a cost not exceeding the revenue of the Federal and State Covernments for one year. One hundred millions of dollars! Way, we have offered that sum for one island to the Caribbean Sect. One hundred millions of dollars! Way, New York of the Caribbean and State Covernments of the State Caribbean and the Caribbean states. Sea! One hundred millions of dollars! Why, New-York Chy spent one-sixth of that som in supplying itself with water, and grew all the while! One hundred mil-lions of dollars! The State of New-York has already spent, in making canals and railroads, one hundred and thirteen millions, and prospered while spending it as never State or nation prospered while spending it as never State or nation prospered before. That one hun-dred millions of dollars if it should never be directly renever State or nation prospered before. That one hundred millions of dollars, if it should never be directly reimbursed, will be indirectly replaced within ten years by the economy which it would enable us to practice in the transportation of the Army, and of the supplies of the Army and Navy over it, not to speak of the still more important benefits of bringing the public domain into cultivation and into increased value, and developing rapidly the mineral wealth of California, which can be only imperfectly realized now, because labor on that side of the Continent is worth four dollars a day, while it is but one here.

it is but one here.

I shall be told there are Constitutional difficulties and Political dangers attending the opening of this railroad etretching across our own country to San Francisco. Does then our Constitution authorize us to make a canal or a railread through a foreign country, and inhibit such a work in our own? If there is a right under the Constitution for that, why is there not for this? What new skittion for that, why is here not to the?

"As a way ago gloss of the Constitution or the resolutions of 1798 invests us with the one power and deprives us of the other?

Political danger! Is there less political danger in opening a passage through a foreign country, exposed to the hostilities of an armed people and of rival nations, than hostilines of an armed people and of rival nations, than in peaceably opening a passage through our own possessions, beyond the reach of any foreign power, and even unobserved by them? But grant that a railroad can be made through the Ishmus of Tebuantopiec; can you manage and confrol that road, as you demand that Mexico shall permit you to do, without overturning, somer or later, the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca through which it will pass? Can you do that without breaking your treaty obligations to Mexico? No, sir, the national power which controls and manages that road, with only the small States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca on the route, will soon overcome them. If you take those two States, will you leave the remaining twenty States of Mexico? Will the other twenty consent to remain out of the American nation, when you
have taken the two principal States, and have cut off
their communications with the Carribbean Sea and the
Pacific Ocean? Not a day, Will you consent that anybody clee shall have them? Not you. Will they consent
that anybody else shall have them? Not they. So you
will have Mexico.

Well, before you conclude upon this important matter, consider well whether you have settled the prelim
inaries, and prepared the way for receiving the 22 States
of Mexico. If you have, pray enlighten me. Will they

of Mexico. If you have, pray enlighten me. Will they come in Slave States, or will they come in Free States? Can you admit them as Slave States? Can you take them in as Free States? Can you adjust the basance between Slavery and Freedom? It not, can you save the Union from convision? And if you plunge the Union in convision, can you tell me whether you can bring us out from convision? And if you plunge the Union in convision, can you tell me whether you can bring us out in safety! Well, suppose that these preliminaries are all settled. Those States cannot govern themselves better after they now; can they govern themselves better after they are annexed to the United States? No. Will you govern them? Pray tell me how? By admitting them as equals, or by proconsular power? If the one, you must have an army perpetually there to suppress insurrection. If the other, you must have a standing army in the provinces, siltimately to come back and open the same disastrous drama of anarchy, civil war, desolation, and ruin at home, which the armises of Mexico have enacted there. If you bring them that States, have you settled the question whether you are to govern them, or whether they are to exercise self-government, and so govern you? Have you reached that point in your charity that you will be willing to governed by six millions of Indians in Mexico?

These are no idle questions. They are coming upon a, and they will be here when Mexico, exhausted by internal factions, and by resistance to your own aggres-

us, and they will be here when Mexico, exhausted by in-ternal factions, and by resistance to your own aggres-sions, shall implore you to give her rest and peace and safety, by admitting her to your Confederacy, as, before long, in any event, she surely must and will do. That time is coming soon enough without hastening it. Why hasten it! You answer that you want a passage across the continent by way of Telauantepue. Have you not hasten it! You answer that you want a passage across
the continent by way of Tehuantepec. Have you not
more pessages already across your own domain to open
than you can open in twenty-five years! Have you not
more land already than you can people in fifty years!
Have you not more gold and silver than you can dig in
an hundred years! These dangers are read, but only
real if precipitated. Time will specally fill the regions
which you already possess with a homogeneous population and homogeneous states; yet even long before that
event, so soon to arrive, shall have come, this nation will
have populated such magnitude, such consistency, such
strength, such unity, such empire, that Mexico, with her
one million of whites, her two millions of mixed races, one million of whites, her two millions of mixed races, and her five millions of Aztecs and other aboriginals, can be received and absorbed without dicturbing the na-tional harmony, impuring the national vigor, or even checking for a day the national progress.

### Free Soil Movements.

INDIANA .- At the State Convention held at Indianopolis, Jan. 12, Stephen C. Stevens presided. Strong resolutions were adopted, and an entirely new system of political organization recommended. Free Democracy of the State is to be organized on the plan of a State Association, located at Indianopolis, and to continue in existence until January, 1857, and afterward, until, by public consent, it shall be dissolved. A Constitution was adopted:

Constitution was adopted:

The first annual meeting shall be held on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in May, 1853, and annual the reafter on that day.

For the tire being, and until the first regular annual election shall take place in May next, the offices shall be filled by the persons following: Ovid Eutler, President: Samuel W. Ritchey, William Hannaman, James H. Cravens, Samuel Patton, Stephen C. Stevens, John E. Semans, George W. Julian, and A. L. Robinson, Vice-Presidents: Rawson Vaile, Secretary; and Calvin Fletcher, Treasurer

MICHIGAN .- A State Convention was held at Jackson, Jan. 12, Hon. SAMUEL W. DEXTER presiding. Strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were adopted, declaring the Free Democracy to be the true Union party, and that

Fletcher, Treasurer
The fee of \$1 a year is demanded for membership.

its principles were derived from the Declaration of independence, and were coëxistent with the foundation of the American Government. Among the resolutions were the following: Resolved, That land monopoly in the hands of the few Resolved, That the party which maintains the great

Resolved, That the party which maintains the great truths that all men are created equal, that Governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed, and especially that this Government is committed to the world as the great exemplar and teacher of the fundamental principles of liberty, is the party which bost exemplifies the spirit of our institutions, and which is eminently untitled to the Democratic name.

Resolved, That the first and most important messure of the Free Democracy of Michigan is an organization. of she Free Democracy of Michigan is an organization or association in every town in the State; that we extensive recommend such an organization to all our friends; and that the State Central Committee be instructed to adopt measures to carry this resolution fully into effect.

Wisconsin .- A State Co, Tvention was held at Madison, Jan. 26, James H. Pa 'ne, of Milwaukee, presiding. The following gentleme, were appointed by the Convention as a State Central Committee: S. M. Booth, Jas. H. Paine, Edwin Palmer, of Milwankee; Warren Chase, of Fond du Lac; and O. B. "lazeltine, of Dane. A strong declaration of principh's was adopted. To carry these principles into effect 'n the administration of the General Government, the Convention voted that the Free Democracy will suppose
the election of men to office who are in favor of the following measures:

1st. No more extension of Slavery.
2d. No more slave territory.
3d. The prohibition of Slavery in the organic law of

all territorial governments.

4th. The admission of no more Slave States.

5th. The abelition of Slavery in the District of Column

53a. The abelian of Savery in a Savery is bla, and in all our national territories.
63b. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.
73b. The withdrawal of all support of Slavery by the General Government.
83b. The freedom of the Public Lands in limited quantities to actual certain.

tities to actual settlers.

9th. No more sales of the public lands to individuals,

and no grants of public lands to corporations.

10th. The election of Post-Masters, United States Sentors, Judges, and all Federal officers, as far as practicable by the people.

11th. Reciprocal free trade with all nations.

12th. The adjustment of national differences by arbi-

ation.

13th. The expression of the national will, against the sterference of one nation with the internal affairs of

Free Democratic Party.

another.

In the State Government we go for a strict construction of the Constitution, for economy, for a rigid accountability to the people of all public officers, for general and
not special legislation, for the prompt and faithful exceution of the laws, and against any State dobt for works
of Internal Improvement, and in favor of the election
of men to office who represent the principles of the
Free Democratic Party.

### The Eleventh and Final Lecture

This earnestly expected musical illustration came off with full force on Tuesday night last. There were some three hundred performers, and cortainly not less than three thousand auditors, filling the hous to the second gallery and the ceiling. At the appointed time troops of young ladies dressed in white, forming the chorus, took their places at the front sides of the platform, followed by their harmonious partners of the tenors and basses, and the great orchestra. The lecturer then spoke for about one hour and a half, illustrating the compass powers and combinations of each and every instrument of the orchestra, accompanied by practical illustrations in a symphony composed by him, entitled "Day in the Country," which represented the religious and material aspects of Nature, the traits of rural life as suggested by instruments calling up country associations. Its last movement was an allegro representing a village dance, enormously difficult of execution. This was suddenly intercepted by a slow movement, chiedy for the Violincellos with rapid violin passages extending in every bar over nearly three octaves, and this continued till the wailing cantabile, expressing the woes of an unsuccessful lover, died away-then succeeded the dance. a penderous air upon the keyed brass instruments gave the rude steps (so explained) and various imitations figured passages, changes of key, enharmonic transithe rule steps (so explained) and various imitationsfigured passages, changes of key, enharmonic transitions, concluded by the air fortissimo and farious, conchaled the work. It was loudly applauded, and was
understood because portions of it were first played in
hits and detail, and then analyzed, and aircrward engrossed. We must not only to mention the magnificent
execution of a horn quartet, representing the Hymen
of nature, in the earlier movement of this symphony.
The lecturer explained the limits of descriptive music,
and denied the value of music as a descriptive agont,
except it called up locality by a horn, a pipe, a trumpet, drum, &c., or some air connected with memory.
He said a "cave" could no more be described in music
than a great cost or a round-of beef. [Laugher.] The
second piece was a Waltz and Chorna, given superbly
by the choristers and orchestra. This was from Mr.
Fry's opera of Leonora, and was explained to be music of the southern voluptuous type. It was received with a storm of applause from parquet
and galleries, and was encored and resung with equal
excellence. Next followed the Finale to Act 1 of the
sams opera, sung by Madame de Vries and the chorus,
being a continuation of the ball scene (so paluted out)
of the previous chorus. This piece is a bravura of unsurpassed difficulty, in "4 time, accompanied and Itucoda is distinguished by a series of rhymic choronatic
passages of two octaves, in which the most startling
enharmonic transitions are introduced, by a rasping
trait on the violins. The chorus, tee, has most difficult
changes of key, which they executed with splendif precision. Netwithsteading the length of this piece, it was enharmonic transitions are introduced, by a rasping trait on the violins. The chorus, toe, has most difficult changes of key, which they executed with splendid precision. Netwithstanding the length of this piece, it was called for until Madame De Vries had to return and give it again, which she did with brilliancy and accuracy. If the object of a composer be to secure the plaudits of thousands, it was gained fully on this occasion. Following in order, hame the last movement of a symphony by Mr. G. E. Bristow, the Conductor of the Music of the Lectures.

Mr. Fry explained briefly the nature of a symphony Mr. Fry explained briefly the nature of a symphony, and stated that the symphony was as good as the earliest symphony of any composer—that it had received the approval of men of the caliber of Mr. Benedict and others of equal note, and it was the duty of Americans to support such works—to insist on hearing them and thus evoke them. The symphony was well played. It is admirably written. The traits are symphonic—the readment claborate—the instrumentation clear—and thus evoke them. The symphony was well played. It is admirably written. The traits are symphonie—the treatment elaborate—the instrumentation clear—and the applause as great as that bestowed upon any symphony. Mr. Bristow has shown himself a skillful instrumental composer, and we hope to hear more of his works. A charming vocal quartet by Mr. Curtis from his Eintheria—a canatas followed—bus it showed the want of rehearsal, and this was explained by the lecturer, who stated the impossibility of getting together the orchestra sufficiently often to secure good rehearsals, Mr. Curtis is snother American composer. Mr. Fry never having heard this quartet before could not analyze it. He stoted that several pieces were not rehearsed with the orchestra, this among the number. This is a perilous undertaking, to give pieces without rehearsal. Next followed a march—the Metropolitan March—which the lecturer mentioned he had written in a hurry, at the instance of Mr. Harding, the proprietor of Metropolitan Hail. This too was played without rehearsal; but all things considered, it went fairly—not a little due to the elaborate side-drimming of a part peculiarly accented for this instrument. The trio of the march has very curious passages for all the clarionets, which would put the best solo player on his mettle, as they spread out through three octaves. This large looming of instruments is a peculiarity of the writer, but he should have rehearsals, and plenty of them, the relief in march has very curious passages for all the clarionets, which would put the best solo player on his mettle, as they spread out through three octaves. This large looming of instruments is a peculiarity of the writer, but he should have rehearsals, and plenty of them. The lecturer described the requisities of a march; and throughout he insisted on the despetition of means to eads in music, without pedantic, "organ loit criticism," as he described it.

A chorus from Mr. Fry's opera of the Borderers, followed, it was very badly sung not having been re-

A chorus from Mr. Fry's opera of the Borderers, fol-lowed. It was very badly sung not having been re-heared with the orchestra. It had better been omitted than batched. The scene from Der Freischutz, the pet than botched. The scene from Der Freischntz, the pet of Concisseurs, was admirably delivered by Madame De Vries. A chorus from Mr. Fry's opera, The Christians and Pagans showing the impending martyrdom of a Christian patricain at Kome, brought out all the strength of the orchestra, the brass instruments, and the chorus. The chorus is divided into two parties; the excerating pagans and the wailing and despairing Christians. While the tenors and sopranos sob their mouraful minors, the basecs roar up and down with furious energy. In one or two passages there are minor unisons in which every voice and instrument—wood, string and brass—rush up and down some two octaves. In other parts all the instruments cease, and the cry of the Christians sione to the Savior is heard. The piece is too serbous to be appreciated it a first hearing, besides being evidently of tremendous difficulty, having involved changes of key, syncopations, running passages, and so forth.

The stately march from the Prophet concluded the performances.

Before it, however, Mr. Fry took the platform, and spoke for half an hour on artistic duties and relations; on the interests of society in art; on the abortcomings of the American mind in that regard. This was the most exciting time of the evening among the andience, owing to such phrases as this. The Lecturer had been speaking of American prowess in various things, and that all we wanted now was self-reliance to place us as high in the fine arts as in literature. He spoke of Irving, Coeper, and said, "at this moment, a book more read in Europe than any since the Bible was first printed, was written by an American lady." A storm of applause followed, attended by vehement hissing, "I like to hear hissing," said the lecturer. "No speaker or artiste is good for anything until he is soundly hissed." [Laughter and continued hissing,] "I tell this audience that I sak no favors of them.

"I was a freeman before I was an artist." [Tremendous cheers and hissing continued, but quiet having been restored.] "Yes, I ask nothing of this audience but the liberty of speech; and now having settled that matter, let me say to my friends who have hissed me, whom I do not like the less for so doing, that I did not allude to the book in question in any political sense whatever, but simply as a mention of American literary The stately murch from the Prophet concluded the

allude to the book in question in any political sense whatever, but simply as a mention of American literary art." [Marks of approval.]

ert." [Marks of approval.]
We shall not attempt to givefurther remarks, except to
say that the Hall resounded with applause, and after the
lecture, members of the orchestra rushed up to felicitate the lecturer.
Thus finished (occupying three hours in delivery and
illustration, which the andence waited to hear) the leat
of a Course of Lectures, which we have sketched in
our reports, and which have attracted the commissions
ship of the City during the whole winter.

H. M. STEAMER HIGHFLYER.-We pub-

lished a few days ago, a rumor of the blowing up of this war steamer. By advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to Jan. 30, we learn that the Hightyer was safe in port,